willo."

New Park Theatre—8—" Her Sacrifice."

New York Comedy Theatre—8—" Peel's Bad Boy."

Niblo's Garden—8—" Orpheus and Eurydice."

Star Theatre—8—" Brutus."

Strinway Hall—8—" Concert.

Thalla Theatre—8—" Lorlo."

Theatre Comque—8—" Cordella's Aspirations."

Theatre Comque—8—" Cordella's Aspirations."

Union Square Theatre—8—" The Rajah."

Union Square Theatre—8—" Lady Clarc.

Wallack's Theatre—8—" Lady Clarc.

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Business Notices.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from Suakim state that an sttempt will be made on Wednesday to surround Osman Digma. - A number of Nihilists have The Marquis Tseng been arrested in Russia. = has received instructions to return to Paris. = A complaint has been made by the Grand Vizier against Mr. Wallace's recent conduct. === Two cardinals and twenty-one bishops will be created at Consistory in Rome.

Domestic .- Democratic leaders in Congress are hopeful of patching up a truce on the Morrison bill. Some political gossip of interest comes from Washington, ____ The acid works of Thomas C. Chappell, in Baltimore, were burned yesterday, causing a heavy loss. - A singular accident is reported from Rock Island, Ill. - D. R. Crocker, an exchange bank clerk in Augusta, Ga., was robbed in daylight. === The Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, is dead, ____ A bill providing for free text books for school children has become a law in Massachusetts. ==== George W.Danielson, Editor of The Providence Journal, received a paralytic stroke yesterday. = Fire at Milldale, Conn., yesterday caused a loss of \$20,000. === Fears of a flood in the Missouri River have been allayed, John Greening was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Milford, Penn, === The funeral of Fuller, the artist, took place in Brookline.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-John Jay Cisco died yes terday. === A number of revolutionists celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of the Paris Commune. - The Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated. - At the Manhattan Temperance Association's meeting the High License bill was approved. ==== The Thetis, Eagship of the Greely Relief Expedition serived from Scotland. = A woman tried to take her life by setting her clothes on fire.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather and light rain, followed by warmer and fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 42°; average,

The statesmen of the Central Labor Union wasted a great deal of valuable time yesterday in pointing out the necessity of a law making It a misdemeanor to employ laborers more than eight hours a day, or to discharge an employe who was not willing to work nine or ten hours. Obviously the situation would not be entirely to the liking of these men even if their suggestions should be taken seriously at Albany. Employers might presume to cut down wages one-fifth as well as hours one-fifth. Then the Central Union would probably demand that it be made a State prison offence ever to reduce wages on any grounds.

Recent reports from Louisiana have been gloomy. Ten crevasses have opened in the lower Mississippi levees, it is said, and the water is pouring through them over the richest lands of the State. If the flood follows the course of the one of 1874, it is estimated that twelve of the most productive parishes will be so damaged that scarcely any yield of sugar and cotton can be expected. But the dispatches so great as has been feared. The Upper Missouri, for instance, is not nearly so high as has been supposed. Moreover, it generally turns industries connected with the building of out that the early anticipations of disaster to the crops by high water are excessive.

cost \$240,000. There is great need, therefore, of renewed effort on the part of those who have in charge the business of raising money. Most of what has been given so far has come from New-York and the neighborhood roundabout. Yet committees of the fund exist in all the leading cities East and West, and with proper exertion the required amount could doubtless be raised. Everybody should remember, North, South, East and West, that the statue is a gift to the Nation, and that the whole Nation, and not only a part of it, is under obligation to accept it gracefully and provide for it properly.

On Sunday, March 16, THE TRIBUNE published a description of the condition of the silk industry in Paterson-"The Lyons of America." A letter from Mr. Robert P. Porter in regard to the Lyons of France and its silk-weavers will be found elsewhere in this issue. A comparison of the statistics of the two articles shows that while the industry at Paterson has had a remarkable development, it has not yet overtaken Lyons by any means. The number of hands employed in silk-weaving in the New-Jersey city is about 15,000; at Lyons they number 150,000. It cannot be said, therefore, that silk making in America is as yet a fullgrown industry. On the contrary, it is still in its infancy, and while it is growing fast it is not ready to stand without Protection. Owing to the greater use of machinery in America, a comparison between the wages paid to silkweavers here and in France is not satisfactory; but still it is evident that the pay in France is so much less than in the United States that if the tariff barrier were thrown down, it would mean good-bye to silk-weaving in this country.

TRYING TO CATCH UP.

By all means, Messrs. Democrats! If you can catch up with the age as far as the Tariff Commission of 1882, it will be a great leap forward for you. Do it if you are able; why, certainly! The position boldly and firmly taken by the Ways and Means Committee, on the Morrill tariff of 1861, was a good one-for Democrats. Republicans advanced to a better and wiser, it is true, twenty-two years ago, and a party that cannot get within twenty years of the age can hardly be called quite spry enough for these telegraphic times. But if the Democratic party can get itself along as far as the Republican position of 1882, that would be eally meritorious progress.

Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison, Hurd & Co., it should be said in justice to them, display no willingness to undertake so startling an acrobatic feat as a single flying leap from 1861 to 1882. But other men of the party show more ourage and agility. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, for instance, would like to have the Democratic party enact a Tariff Commission act like the one passed by the last Republican Congress, and then heroically refuse to do or to say anything else on the tariff question. It would not matter that almost every Democrat in Congress is committed, either by his votes as a member two years ago, or by his speeches in the subsequent campaign, against the Republican policy of investigating before acting. The traditional Democratic policy, we are aware, is to leap first and look afterward. When the Commission bill was pending, how savagely it ancient abuse kept alive, either for the benefit was denounced as a dodge by Democrats of all of greedy legal practitioners or corrupt and shades and sizes. Possibly we might not be able to repress a smile or two, if the very men | Ludlow Street Jail has been conducted very who so loftily berated the Republicans of 1882 should now come tagging along in their footsteps, only two years too late. Still, times change, and Democrats change with them. If | practices are only to be paralleled in the history the party can jump the gulf between 1861 and 1882, and get as much common-sense and in- strong presumption is that the practice of imformation as the Republicans had two years earlier, it will be a good thing for the country. To positions which they have abandoned, the Republicans are ever ready to welcome their text the custom is wholly bad and altogether in opponents with a cordiality only equalled by defiance of public opinion. Tom Corwin's welcome "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

THE CRY FOR FREE SHIPS.

Not withstanding the fact that "Our Navigation Laws" have been discussed extensively in every part of the country, few persons seem really to understand them; and yet they continue to cry out against these statutes as unwise and unsound, and of such a nature as "to prevent the United States from becoming again a maritime nation. There are ninety-seven Acts of Congress comprising our navigation laws, seventy-two of which bear directly on navigation and the rest upon the mode of determining tonnage measurement. These special acts date from December 31, 1792 to May 6, 1864. It cannot be shown that any one of them is injurious to our National prosperity. The plea is made that the statute against admitting to American registry ships bought in foreign countries is the chief cause of the decline in American commerce, and that we want "free ships." There are three classes clamoring for free ships-that part of the press which prefers to advocate British schemes and interests; the ship-brokers representing English firms who will benefit by a commission on all "the sales of ships made to merchants on this side of the Atlantic; and commission merchants not having sufficient capital to own either ship or cargo who would be content to act as agents.

Most of the ship-owners are opposed to free ships; ship-builders are hostile, and navigators and ship-masters are adverse to the scheme, preferring home-built ships to those of foreign construction. Neither the producer of wealth nor the great shipping merchant asks Congress for such a change in the laws; and the artisans, whose industries contribute to the Nation's riches, are more strongly opposed to such a proposition than any other class. The pressure for free ships comes from England, whose builders and ship-owners have large fleets of steamships and sailing vessels which they are anxious to sell. These vessels were built upon speculation, or have passed beyond their time of usefulness. This is the class which is especially strong in the belief that our laws are wrong, and this class is extremely anxious to get in an entering wedge in the hope that it will be driven further until our laws permit the use of foreign-built ships in our coasting, lake and river navigation. The few American shipbuilders and ship-owners have bought the materials for the construction and equipment of their vessels, and have paid the Government a large amount in duties; hence, the Government properly protects them in the exclusive right to carry its flag on the inland waters and in the coastwise trade. It would be plainly unthis morning indicate that the flood will not be just to permit foreign-built vessels to enter into compedition with them, and it would be more unjust to the artisans who are employed in the vessels.

Unfortunately, owing to the revolution in the construction of ships which occurred during The committee in charge of the Bartholdi our war while British built privateers were pedestal have a task on their hands which seems | chasing our merchant vessels from the seas, and to grow heavier as the work proceeds. It was to the subsequent absorption of our enterestimated at first that the pedestal could be prise in the more lucrative land transportabuilt for \$250,000; but it is evident now that tion, shipbuilding has declined to such It will take much more. Granite seems to be an extent that the number of men emthe only proper material for the part of the ployed and the product of their work in the

than they were in New-York City alone during the old busy years. Nevertheless, there were, according to the last census, 2,188 establishments, with a capital invested of \$20,979,874. In these establishments were 21,345 workmen, who received in wages an average annual amount of \$12,713,813. Besides these employers and employes who would be directly affected by the passage of a free-ship bill, there are the iron and steel manufacturers and their workmen, iron ore and coal miners, lumber and raftsmen, sail and awning makers, and boiler and steam engine works outside of shipbuilding yards. These associated industries employ in all more than a million men. They do not send memorials to Congress for free ships, and the arguments of those who advocate a measure which would result in the ruin of American shipbuilding will not be likely to prevail while our legislators have any regard for the welfare of our people.

A PARTY QUESTION.

This is what Civil Service Reform has now openly become, and no Republican is sorry to have it so just at a time when the independent voters need to understand the real spirit of both parties. It was, practically, a party question, when the National law was passed, for the Democrats in Congress sought to cripple it with amendments, and their secret feeling was one of hostility. The only bills to repeal the law have been introduced by Democrats. The last Democratic Legislature in this State did, under the stress of public sentiment, pass a law, but by the time this session opened they had repented of having reformed. The only bills to repeal the law have come from Democrats, and the other day all the votes in the Assembly but one against the bill making the law compulsory in all cities of over 20,000 people came from Democrats.

The same spectacle was repeated a day or two since in the Massachusetts Senate. A Civil Service law was under consideration, and Democrats attacked it, jeered at it, voted against it. One Senator said the bill was "the embodiment of hypocrisy"-" a trick to keep men in warm berths on the eve of a change." Another said it was "a humbug" and "a civil fraud." The bill was passed by a strict party vote-a record of which the Republicans have no reason to be ashamed and which is likely to be repeated.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DERT.

All abuses find defenders. Now that attention has been called to the existence of imprisonment for debt notwithstanding that the people of New-York years ago declared they would tolerate it no longer, apologists begin to advance and assert that after all it is only a particular kind of imprisonment that exists, and that nobody need be imprisoned long if they are willing to comply with certain legal forms. It was shown recently that a man has been confined five years in the Ludlow Street Jail. Is it to be pretended that this man preferred imprisonment to freedom? Or is the case that, as of old, men are required to make impossible statements or to do impossible things, before they can be liberated? What the facts prove is that the will of the people of New-York has been thwarted in this matter; that a reform that they decreed has been refused, and an rapacious officials. It has been shown that the much after the method of the old Marshalsen Prison, as described by Dickens in "Little Dorrit," though some of the Ludlow Street of the Fleet Prison, of infamous memory. The prisoning men under civil process has been retained for anything but public or honorable motives, and it is certain that whatever the pre-

Creditors have all the protection and recourse they are entitled to without this. No man ever paid his debts the quicker for being imprisoned unless he was a rogue, and if a debtor is a rogue the law provides ample means of circumventing and punishing him. There is no difficulty in imprisoning a man on a charge of fraud, but it has been and even Low is the practice to clap debtors in jail when no ground for a charge of fraud exists; when the failure to pay debts is plainly due to sheer inability. There can be no excuse or justification for this. There can be no excuse for imprisoning any one on a civil process. It is barbarous. It is against the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution. It is under the existing political conditions not only an abuse but an outrage, since it puts helpless and innocent citizens into the power of venal and unprincipled politicians, who plunder them without compunction, and do not hesitate to subject them to worse treatment than the vilest criminal receives in the penitentiaries. Laws which permis such things to be done should not be tolerated for a moment after the truth is made known. No party can bear the odium of sustaining such legislation. There ought, therefore, to be no attempt to palter with this ques tion, but the State Legislature should at once repeal the laws under which this shameful abuse has so long been fostered and protected.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Redemption of bonds by the Treasury last week caused the banks to gain in reserve. At the same time dulness in the stock and other markets diminished loans and deposits, so that the surplus reported on Saturday was \$8,589,125, against \$6,654,825 for the previous week. The actual gain of the banks in specie was more than appears in the statement because the reserve was doubtless considerably ower at the end of the previous week than the statement indicated. The Treasury lost over \$3,000,000 in gold certificates and gold coin, and paid out \$707,877 legal tenders to add \$763,545 more useless silver to its stock owned. This indicates that the banks gained nearly twice as much gold as they appear from helr averages to have gained. The money market is abundantly supplied, and the small exports of gold only took off a fraction of the amount disbursed by the Treasury for bonds. The week was marked by several interesting monetary events. The new 5 per cent second nortgage on the Canada Southern for \$6,000,000, taken by a combination of German nouses and the Vanderbilt party, according to report, and the placing of the \$3,900,000 loan of the Oregon Navigation, which dispatches from Boston say was all taken by about noon, show the abundance of money that is seeking satisfactory investment or use. Exchange was quiet on Saturday, and rumors of further drawings on account of the Dominion of Canada were denied.

The business outlook, notwithstanding the bundance of money, is unsatisfactory; indeed, he shrinkage of loans must be attributed to the shrinkage of business rather than any conservatism on the part of the banks, for they are burdened with a large amount of unemployed funds. The most conspicuous event of the week was the second reduction of freight rates from the West by Commissioner Fink. The Pennsylvania insists that, if the pool is to continue at all, its rules shall be rigidly enforced

enforced, that will form sufficient reason for abandoning the pool and making some other arrangement. The Clearing House plan is growing in favor with railroad men who are not especially interested in stock speculation, and it is advocated with great ability and earnestness by Mr. Fink. Perhaps the demonstrated incapacity of the pool to enforce its compacts may lead to the adoption of this more coherent and rational system. The nominal rate from Chicago, now 15 cents per 100 pounds for grain, is not yet as low as the actual rate has been for some time, for nominal charges for transportation are now and for weeks have been greater than the difference between New-York and Chicago prices, and yet grain is constantly coming to New-York. Reports are that Chicago-New-York freight contracts have been made as low as 10 cents. That these rates are below the average cost of transporting all freight The Financial Chronicle wastes time in proving; if the railroads prefer to move the freight rather than to have their rolling stock rusting and their men idle, probably they know which is the cheapest course for them in the end. In one sense, they certainly are doing a part of the through business at a loss. But it will be a gain, if it leads to the adoption fof a better and more enduring system.

Neither industrial nor commercial prospects are altogether pleasing. It was to be expected that threats of tariff reduction would seriously embarrass some industries. But the floods have also had a share, and the unusual weather, and the hostility of European Governments to American pork, and the dissatisfaction of China about our "hoodlums" and their legislative demands, and, more than all, the readiness with which laboring people engage in struggles with employers. The number of particularly unreasonable strikes is larger than usual this year. But most of the markets are comparatively inactive. Extreme dulness in grain has hardly been relieved by the late flash of speculation at Chicago. The oil market has been dead. Weakness in sugar at London is given by some as a reason for the belief that if people want to sell much they must be prepared to accept lower prices than are now current. There was an advance in cotton last week from 10.94 cents on Saturday, the 8th, to 11 cents on Monday, and 11.06 on Tuesday, and 11.12 cents on Friday, but the tone was easier on Saturday. Coffee touched low figures Saturday forenoon on another break of 112 francs at Havre, but recovered sharply later in the day, and Rio sold at 11 cents. Tea was quiet and steady. The attempt to put up lard and pork on the decrease of 19 per cent in number of hogs packed this season did not appear vory successful. As for the grain market, its condition seems to be well illustrated by the current statement that all the frosted wheat of Dakota and all the inferior stuff of the Northwest have lodged in Chicago, and find few buyers. Whether there is any truth in the statement or not, buyers could hardly be less eager if they knew the grain was inferior in quality.

PROTECTION AND RESPECT" FOR RUM-

SELLING. A few daysago an organization of liquor dealers in this State formulated resolutions in which they declared that the business in which they are engaged is "legitimate," and "entitled to the protection and respect" of the community. Long habit doubtless blunts perception. The soap-boiler cannot smell the stench which pervades his own works. The dealer in hides comes to think his wares sweet and inoffensive; and so it possible that those whose business it is to sell poison to the public, and who witness hourly the disastrous effects of their trade, may think it is deserving of respect. But the public can make no such mistake. A trade which flourishes upon the ruin of its supporters, which derives its revenues from the plunder of homes and from the defrauding of helpless childhood, from the degradation of manhood; of the community; which ministers to every vile and vicious passion and propensity; which makes drunkards, and thieves, and embezzlers, and gamblers, and wife-beaters, and murderers; which brutalizes and degrades all who are brought in contact with it-cannot claim the respect, and assuredly ought not to be able to laim the encouragement, of the community.

It indeed indicates the extent of the prevalent demoralization that a business so inherently infamous, so unquestionably against public policy, should have been permitted to establish itself so firmly that those who pursue it are convinced, not only that it is legitimate, but that it is "entitled to protection and respect." But upon what ground do these bold claims rest ? What constitutes a legitimate, respectable business? Is a business which debauches, impoverishes, injures the public either the one or the other? When such questions have to be asked it is time that they were settled definitively. At present rum-selling is technically legitimate. That is to say, it is not unlawful. But since its consequences are what we see, it would be an abuse of language to term it respectable.

But it does not stop at these insolent pretensions. It tells the people that it has great political power; that it is organized; and that it will fight reform and temperance with the votes of the unfortunates it has embruted. This then is what the community has to face. It must either submit to the political supremacy of the rumsellers; it must either accept their government; it must either bow to their standard of morals and declare them to be entitled to "protection and respect"; or it must make up its mind to a conflict the aim and end of which shall be the overthrow of this abominable abuse, and the protection of the masses against the worst foe of civilization.

They will oppose any reform whatever. They deny the right of the people to protect themselves at all. They claim the right for themselves to poison and brutalize and degrade all whom they can reach. They think they will be supported in this by the public they fleece and injure, and upon the persistence of whose animal appetites they coarsely calculate. Hitherto they have unhappily been justified in this dependence. The men who had most cause to loathe the business have been among the first to uphold and fortify it. But a change is even now passing over public opinion. It is becoming more and more generally recognized that intemperance is at the bottom of twothirds of the social, political and moral evils that retard progress and perplex and harass the legislator. It is being comprehended that an effective and safe franchise requires sobriety and intelligence in the voter. In fact it is being realized that the future of the country depends largely upon mastering the elements which have their origin and derive all their strength from Rum, and which militate at every turn against good government, pure social conditions, religion and progress.

There is hardly any ridiculous act which the New-York Board of Aldermen is not capable of perpetrating. It has recently passed an ordinance directing the Controller not to pay the salaries of city employes who do not reside within the city limits. The Corporation Counsel has officially declared that the ordinance has no binding effect. work above ground; and yet that alone would whole United States are not now much larger against all its members. If they cannot be so and the Controller, acting under that advice, declines

to obey the ordinance. The Aldermen are now preparing to take the question into the courts at the expense of the city. There are altogether only eighty-nine employes of the city government, excepting school teachers, who reside in the suburbs, and many of those are attending to duties on the Croton Aqueduct. Hence if the Aldermen were to succeed in compelling these eighty-nine persons to leave their present homes, and bring their families into city tenements or flat houses, it would only make a difference of eighty-nine votes -hardly a sufficient number to be of much service to the Aldermanic rum-sellers. But, perhaps, if these poor clerks will raise a purse and "see" some of the Aldermen, they may, in the classic language of the President of the Board, " let up on them."

The New-Jersey Legislature has done well in passing a law making the throwing of sludge acid in the Bay an offence. The New-York Legislature ought to pass a similar law, and make it apply to the Bay and all other waters under the jurisdiction of the State. Oysters which were once plentiful in the Bay and waters adjoining this city have almost entirely disappeared, along with many varieties of edible fish. This is in no small measure due-according to Fish Commissioner Blackford and others -to the practice of oil refiners in throwing great quantities of sludge acid and other deleterious substances into the waters of the rivers and bays. Mr. Blackford says that many persons have complained to him that their shad tastes of kerosene. The favorable action of the New-York Legislature on the subject is highly desirable,

Health Officer Smith has been urging in his annual reports the necessity of a law to compel the isolation of hospitals on passenger steamers, so as to prevent the dissemination of contagion. This matter is of much importance to the health, not only of all those who "go down to the sea in ships," but to the communities with which the passengers mingle immediately after landing. Dr. Smith says in his last report: "Neither National nor State law provides for the isolation of hospitals for contagious diseases, or gives to the quarantine officer the power to compel such an arrangement as will prevent the infection of the well. To detain at quarantine passenger steamers until the incubative period of smallpox, for instance, has expired would practically place an embargo on passenger travel to this port." The hospitals of new transatlantic passenger steamers are properly isolated; but many of the old steamers, Dr. Smith says, are badly off in this respect. This and other sanitary reforms on passenger steamers he thinks should be a matter of statutory regulation.

NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

A PERPETUAL "CORNER."-It is stated that the

papers were signed at last on Friday perfecting the ombination of the coke producers of the Connellsville region. Four large concerns form the controlling syndicate, H. C. Frick & Co., A. McClure & Co., Schoonmaker & Co., and the Connellsville Coke Company, and these undertake to purchase the entire production of sixteen or seventeen other producers. They are to have power to shut down any ovens whenever they deem it best, and can fix the price at pleasure for all consumers who are dependent upon a Connellsville supply. An advance in price is promised for April 1, and by way of preparation the output is to be immediately reduced it is stated. The capacity of the ovens in the district is said to be 900 car-loads a day, and the present output is only 700; obviously, the combination can put up the price when it pleases, if its members stick together. But it is also obvious that, by demanding too much, the producers may ruin themselves. The current price is speken of as "much too low"-it is about \$1 12 per gross ton at the ovens-and buyers are reminded that it is as good as the Durham coke of England, which is now selling at \$2 12 to \$2 25. But it would be wise for the producers to remember that the proximity of the coke to the Cleveland ironstone fixes the value of the Durham coke, or that the Connellsville coke must either be transported a long distance to the metal, or it must be employed in treating ore and metal which have been transported long distances. If either the coke or the metal has to be transported 200 miles at an average cost of half a cent per ton per mile, that makes the fuel really worth a dollar a ton less than if it were located close to the ore, as the Durham coke is. Moreover, the coke that ranks closely in quality with that of Counellsville, namely, that which is made from New River or similar coals in which requires for its prosperity the injury | the Virginias, does not cost as much as the Counellsrille coke even now. A serious change in pric would make a serious change in the demand.

> WHISKEY BANKERS,-According to a Washing on dispatch, sixty-one bankers have telegraphed to Washington urging the passage of the bonded extension bill, on the ground that they have loaned money on the whiskey. Some of them affirm, according to dispatches, that a failure of the pending bill will bring about a financial convulsion. One thing is certain; we shall never have a better time to get rid of this dangerous load than the present. Money is abundant, and business is dull, and there is no feverish pressure for assistance to any branch of trade, so that the bankers who have chosen to encourage an enormous over-production of whiskey, if they are not able to stand the loss, could hardly have a better time to acknowledge their condition. But it is not the business of the Government to change its laws because a certain combination of distillers and dealers thought they could bribe Congress to repeal the tax on whiskey, and staked a great deal of money on that belief, and did not succeed.

> MIGRATING SWEDES,-An Interesting colony of well-to-do and intelligent Swedes, who came together on a steamer from Europe, started west from Portland together on Saturday. They go to buy farms together, and thus, with their families, to form a neighborhood by themselves. Men who come in this way, with resources for a beginning, and with the evidence of thrift which the accumulation of such resources by old-world labor gives, are sure to prove valuable citizens. They report however, that a very large immigration is coming from Sweden this year.

IRON AND COAL .- There is not much change in the iron market, though a Philadelphia dispatch reports that small buyers are doing more than before, and the feeling is more hopeful. There is a growing belief that the Morrison bill and tariff agitation for this year may soon be killed. At Youngstown, in Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s Mill No. 4, the hands have struck. It seems that a man was discharged because he made poor iron, and thereupon the rest of the hands refused to work any more. In the coal regions the dissatisfaction that is reported seems to have a more natural reason; under the policy of reduced production, to which the companies have adhered a long time, the payments have been so smail that serious distress is said to exist, with general depression among the trades-people. But the miners refuse to see that it would have been better for them to work full time at lower wages. High prices and uncertain prices are driving away consumers from anthracite; the reduction of lifteen to lifty cents a ton made by the Reading in its circular is pronounced not satisfactory to the trade, and dispatches say that buyers will hardly come in at the rates named. While the difficulty of marketing the full-time production at remunerative figures is admitted, the operators see large contracts taken away by bituminous producers, and these, also, have so depressed the price on each other that the trade is demoralized. But a revival in iron would mean a great change in the coal trade.

PERSONAL.

Mousignor Capel will give this week a series of three "instructions" in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia.

Ex-Senator David Davis says that it is news to him that he is to be the leader of the Illinois delegation in the coming National Republican Conven-

Karl Langheimer-who would know him by that name ? Well, he was " Dickens's Dutchman "-died quietly. He raised his thin, white hands and murmured, "This is the last of me"; and it was. He was eighty years old, and had been a thief forty-eight years, forty-three of which had been spent in Mr. Booth, Mr. McCullough (who stays here till the 20th

prison; but probably the aggregate value of all me stealings was not as much as a thousand dollars.

The Washington correspondentof The Globe Democraf (St. Louis) declares that the wife of Representative Bingham, of Philadelphia, is regaining her health and bids fair to recover entirely from the cancer that has been threatening her life, under a course of medical treatment prescribed by Mms. de Struve, wife of the Russian Minister, who was educated to be a physician.

Senator and Mrs. J. D. Cameron will remain in Southern Italy until next month, and at present expect to return to this country in June.

Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, the Boston philan thropist, will celebrate her eightieth birthday anniversary on April 13. She is now quite blind, but her mind is bright and active as ever, and she does much writing, guiding her hand by the sense of feel-

Travelling by railway, M. de Lesseps gets into the first compartment at hand, and drops into the first vacant seat he finds. Then he scrutinizes the other passengers sharply. If he can get up a conversation with one of them he does so If not he folds his arms, goes to sleep, and only wakes up when his destination is reached. At sea, he lies in his berth, fast asleep, all the time, except when at his meals. On a recent voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria, lasting 130 hours, he spent 107 hours in sleep. He has given up ice-water baths, but still takes much horseback exercise.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

OPINIONS OF AN OHIO DEMOCRAT.

James E. Campbell, of Hamilton, Ohio, contestant for the seat in Congress of H. L. Morey .- I have just presented briefs of my case at Washington. It will not be reached for some time yet. I hope for a favorable consideration on its merits. Ohio at the Democratic National Convention will be for Payne-solid for Payne. He has some mighty good fellows in his following, besides having the machine. The strong men among the Republicant are Blaine and John Sherman. Blaine is very popular with the people. If Democrats alone were to choose a President, confining their range of choice to Republicans, Blaine would be the man. Arthur is weak. We can whip Arthur without much trouble. John Sherman would be strong for the Republicans in Ohio and make a big run.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE Speaker Sheard.—The New-York bills having been made the special order for Wednesday, the Legislature will probably be able to adjourn before the meeting of the Republican State Convention. There is about two weeks work after the New-York bills are decided upon. I am in hopes the session will close before the convention, for if it does not there might be too much politics and not enough business after that date.

POLITICS AND BANKING IN COLORADO. Ex-Senator II. A. W. Tabor, of Colorado,—We have only six votes in the Republican National Convention and do not expect to control it. There is no expression of preference yet. We are waiting to see what New-York does for Arthur. He has many friends with us, but nomnations are not given to men who are not supported by their own States. That is the rule. The Democrats of Colorado are for McDonald. . . . The State is pros-perous and growing. The three bank failures at Leadville (hander). should not be taken as an indication of financial disaster in mining. They were attributable simply to bad bank ing, not to poor mining interests. . . . The movement of smelting concerns, to find capital for the carrying of large stocks of ores, is naturally toward the East. They get money here for 5 per cent, whereas the bank rate at home is 10 per cent. The Grant Smelting Company has recently transferred its banking business to New-York, where others had preceded it.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE STAR THEATRE. W. Holman Smith, architect .- Theodore Moss has just given the outlines of plans to be prepared for interior alterations to be made at the Star Theatre this summer. We will tear out considerable of the work inside, in order to give seats under the galleries a full view of the stage setting. Most of the work in the lobbies will be taken out and replaced by different arrangements. The box-office will be moved to the centra of one side of the main entrance and the stairways changed somewhat. A handsome parlor will be fitted up in the foyer.

DESIRING NEW-YORK TO COMBINE

Ex-Governor Cheney, of New-Hampshire .- The sents ent among Republicans in our State is that all personal preferences should be inid aside in an effort to find and nominate the strongest man for President. We have no opinions formed as to who that may be. We look to New-York and the doubtful States to determine that question.
If New-York were a unit for any one, he would be easily nominated. It is a pity that she does not combine on some one. The Democrats in New-Hampshire are about in the same condition as the Republicans. We shall work hard for whoever is nominated and will carry the State

POLITICAL SENTIMENT IN OHIO. Ex-State Senator T. J. Carran, of Cleveland, O .- Every ing is for Payne among the Democrats in Ohio. There is some opposition, but he has things solid. They can't budge him. I think he has had his boom for President

too soon. If the Republican convention was to be held to-morrow, Blaine would be the nomines. There is no organized movement for him, but it is on everybody's tongue. It would not surprise me to see him nominated Ohio is hampered because it is too big a State. It has never been united on anybody but Hayes. The delegates that year were Bigine people at heart. Of course, they were united for Garfield, but that was not an original programme. The State is so big that now it is all split up. Sherman and Blaine will have most of the dele gates, but there will be scattering votes besides.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. The substitution of Signor Campanini for Signor Stagno as Lionel, on Saturday afternoon resulted in a performance of "Martha" that was much better than the first production, notwithstanding that the favorite tenor sangin a somewhat constrained manner, and that there was yet lacking a perfect understanding as to the proper tempo of several of the concerted pieces. Mme. Trebelli and Signor Novara filled their respective parts ac

The opera to-night will be "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," with M. Caponi as Atmactiva, Del Puente as Figaro, Corsin as Barolo, Mirabella as Basillo, Mme. Lablache as Berta and Mme. Sembrich as Ros na. The interpolated music in the tesson scene will be the shadow song from "Dinorah." On Wednesday "Les Huguenots" will be repeated, and on Friday "La Gioconda" will have its first presentation in this spring season.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A concert and dramatic reading will be given at the Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East Fifteenth-st., on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery.

The Princeton College Glee Club will sing ia hickering Hall on Friday evening. The club is said to be unusually strong this year, and the character of tertainments is such as appeals to all lovers of

The New-York Diet Kitchen Association, an organization which prosecutes a useful charity in a prac-tical and unobtrusive sort of way, is to be benefited by a concert in Chickering Hall to morrow evening. The arrangements have been in the hands of Mrs. C. M. Raymond and naturally the result is a combination of talent of musteal excellence. The singers whose participation has been enlisted are Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Emily Winant, Miss Margaret Bryant, Mrs. Sarah B. And Winant, Miss Margaret Bryant, Mrs. Saran B. Anderson. Mr. Theodore Toedt, Mr. W. Dennison and Mr. W. H. Beekett. Instrumental music will be furnished by the Standard Quartetic Chib, composed of Messrs. Herman Brandt, A. Resbhelen, Max Schwarz and Frederic Bergner. Mr. Reinhold Herman will be the accompanied Miss Beebe will sing "Be my Love," by George Fox, and lead in two part-songs; Miss Winant will sing Eckert's "Charity," and Miss Bryant three sonling German songs. The purpose of the association is to provide nourishing

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

The farcical play of "Confusion" may be seen again this week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The attraction at Niblo's this week is "Or-

phons and Eurydice," by the Bijou Theatre Company. Mr. J. K. Emmet appears there on March 31. The favorite and welcome comedian, John T. Raymond, will reappear in New-York on the 31st of March, at the Third Avenue Theatre, acting in "For Congress." Two of the Madisen Square series of plays are reproduced in New-York this week - The Rajah," at the Third Avenue Theatre, and "Young Mrs. Winthrep, at the Grand Opera House.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan has begun a starring our under the management of Mr. J. J. Collins, s Detroit. He will appear as Louis XL, Virginius, Othelle, Damon and Sir Giles Overreach.

Louis Harrison and John Gourlay bave been presenting "Skipped by the Light of the Moon" crowded houses in the West. They appeared lost week Mr. Richardson will give a Shakespearian re-

cital next Thursday, at the University Club Theatre. Mr. Sydney Woollett recites "Much Ado About Nothing," at

Edwin Booth returns to the capital this week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and will remain here a fortnight and play a round of his accustomed characters.